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VIERRA MAGEN MARCUS & DENIRO LLP 575 MARKET STREET SUITE 2500 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105			ABEL JALIL, NEVEEN	
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			2165	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary****Application No.**

10/021,661

**Applicant(s)**

WUCHERER ET AL.

**Examiner**

Neveen Abel-Jalil

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Remarks**

1. The Amendment filed on 5-April-2006 has been received and entered. Claims 1-26 are pending.
2. Applicant's amendment has overcome previous objections and rejections under 35 USC 112, second paragraph.

### ***Claim Objections***

3. Claims 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, and 24-26 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Applicant's recitation of "for storage" or "for storing" in claims 1, 4, 5, 20, 23, and 24 constitute intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably, therefore carry no patentable weight.

Furthermore, Independent claims 1, 5, 14, 20, and 24, all recite "configured for" which too is intended use recitation making the steps following never having to take place and thus not carry any patentable weight. Claims should be amended to recite the definite direct recitation of "configured to".

Claim 18, line 9, recite "data base" which should be one word thus a typo. Correction is required.

Claim 6, line 13, recite “can be” which is passive and should be changed to recite something more firm and definite i.e. “is” or “that” in order to carry patentable weight.

Claims 20, and 24-26, preamble, recite the limitation “to enable, enabling” is indirect, suggest optionally, and passive which renders any recitation claimed after not be given patentable weight. Appropriate correction is required.

The Examiner points to MPEP 2106 [R-2] wherein the claim’s recitation of “to enable a method, enabling” raises the question to Language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation.

Office personnel must rely on the applicant’s disclosure to properly determine the meaning of \*\* the claims. Limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim; therefore, in this case, the recitation of “to allow, allowing” as interpreted in light of the specification provide the “functionality” or “the capability” of the database management system to perform the steps without definite disclosure limiting or excluding any alternative, negative, or even all together suggest actually performing or implementing the functionality that is database management system is capable of.

Therefore, any cited art that teaches the steps otherwise in the alternative can be used to reject the instant application. The computer being allowed to perform a function does not mean that it will ever actually perform that functionality (i.e. “to enable” or “enabling” should be

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clarified and changed to a more definite term such as “is”, “that”, “performing”, “implement” or “configured to”).

Claim 1, line 11, recite “a second component specification and a CAD element” again although already introduced previously in the same claim, line 9; therefore, making it unclear to the Examiner if this is a new instant being introduced or the same second specification, CAD element being referenced; Thus lacks antecedent basis. Similarly, claims 5, 6, 14, 20, and 24, carry the same deficiency. Correction is required.

Claim 1, line 13, recite “a component specification” again although already introduced previously in the same claim, line 8; therefore, making it unclear to the Examiner if this is a new instant being introduced or the same component specification being referenced; Thus lacks antecedent basis. Correction is required.

Claim 1, line 17, recite “a non-physical and non-functional attribute” again although already introduced previously in the same claim, line 17; therefore, making it unclear to the Examiner if this is a new instant being introduced or the same component specification being referenced; Thus lacks antecedent basis. Correction is required.

Claim 8, line 2, recite introduces “a computer system” again although already introduced previously in claim 6, line 12, of which 8 depends; thus, making it unclear to the Examiner if this

is a new instant being introduced or the same computer system being referenced; Thus lacks antecedent basis. Correction is required.

Claim 12, line 2, recite introduces “a monitor” again although already introduced previously in claim 6, line 4, of which 8 depends; thus, making it unclear to the Examiner if this is a new instant being introduced or the same monitor being referenced; Thus lacks antecedent basis. Correction is required.

Claim 15, line 2, recite “a physical and or a functional attribute” again although already introduced previously in claim 14 of which 15 depends; thus, making it unclear to the Examiner if this is a new instant being introduced or the same attributes are being referenced; Thus lacks antecedent basis. Correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. Claims 14, 20, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Independent claim 14 preamble recites “processor readable code **for**” performing a functionality without ever mentioning the “processor” executing or processing said code to realize the intended functionality. Moreover, the mere recitation of “for” is intended use and does

not cause any functionality to occur in the processor. Similarly, claims 20, and 24-26 have similar deficiencies.

The claim language should be amended to be more direct and positive i.e. processor readable executable code programming or performing or executing.

6. Claims 6, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. That claims do not recite a practical application by producing a physical transformation or producing a useful, concrete, and tangible result. To perform a physical transformation, the claimed invention must transform an article of physical object into a different state or thing. Transformation of data is not a physical transformation. A useful, concrete, and tangible result must be either specifically recited in the claim or flow inherently therefrom. To be useful the claimed invention must establish a specific, substantial, and credible utility. To be concrete the claimed invention must be able to produce reproducible results. To be tangible the claimed invention must produce a practical application or real world result. In this case, there appears to be no concrete tangible results tied to the claimed limitations in claims 6, and 18. For example, in claim 6, there's no outcome to the "creating a link" since its never transmitted, outputted, nor stored for subsequent use. Similarly, claim 18 carry the same deficiency.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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8. Claims 1, 5, 13, 18, 20, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as failing to set forth the subject matter which applicant(s) regard as their invention. Applicant's language of "capable of" or "able to" a computer to do something –for ex. in claim 1, line 10, claim 5, line 16, etc.- is not prohibiting and does not cause any functionality to occur in the computer and thus failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim their invention (it's unclear what Applicant's intended metes and bounds of the claim are, since the claim appears to cover anything and everything that does not prohibit actions from occurring). Claims should be amended to recite definite functionality such as "configured to", "is linking", "that links" or linking".

9. Claim 2, line 1, recite "the first graphical element comprises a first CAD graphical element" although, preceding claim 1, of which 2 depends, recites "a first graphical element comprising a CAD element, area or sub area" thus making it confusing to which meaning the Examiner is meant to adhere and to what is the extent of the scope of the claim is? Clarification is required.

10. Claims 25, and 26 recite the limitation "in response to information received" in lines 18, and 17, respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:



(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loveland (U.S. Patent No. 6,826,539 B2) in view of Hsu et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,574,644 B2).

As to claims 1, and 20, Loveland discloses a method of managing facilities data, the method being executable by a host computer system comprising:

adding a first graphical element comprising a CAD element, area, or sub area to an image displayed on a monitor of a first computer system (See column 6, lines 21-32, also see Figure 19, 222, Upload Image);

displaying a graphical user interface on the monitor of the first computer system, wherein the graphical user interface is configured for:

entering a component specification comprising at least one non-graphical data element representing a physical or functional attribute and at least one data element representing a non-physical and non-functional attribute into the graphical user interface (See column 4, lines 61-67, also see column 15, lines 56-65);

the first computer system transmitting said component specification including the non-graphical data element and said data element representing a non-physical and non-functional attribute to a database for storage as a data unit therein via internet communication (See column 2, lines 23-40).

Loveland discloses the claimed invention except for receiving non-graphical information associated with the first graphical element including a component specification; and

linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area.

Loveland doesn't explicitly teach linking of components and specification. However, Loveland in Figure 2, column 8, line 1-14, shows how components are linked to attributes, specifications, and photos.

Hsu et al. teaches receiving non-graphical information associated with the first graphical element including a component specification (See Hsu et al. column 9, lines 31-46, wherein "non-graphical information" reads on "textual"), and

linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area. (See Hsu et al. abstract, also see Hsu et al. Figure 10, shows the linking of component to specification over a network.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Loveland by the teachings of Hsu et al. to include receiving non-graphical information associated with the first graphical element including a component specification, and linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area because it provides for ease of maintenance, and accuracy of records related to

CAD project (See Hsu et al. column 2, lines 49-56).

As to claims 2, and 21, Loveland as modified discloses wherein the first computer system comprises a CAD computer system and wherein the first graphical element comprises a first CAD graphical element (See column 15, lines 35-55).

As to claims 3, and 22, Loveland as modified discloses wherein the graphical user interface comprises a plurality of fields, wherein the first non-graphical information comprises a plurality of non-graphical information components, and wherein entering first non-graphical information into the graphical user interface comprises entering the plurality of non-graphical information components into the plurality of fields of the graphical user interface (See column 9, lines 43-53, also see column 10, lines 6-17).

As to claims 4, and 23, Loveland as modified discloses the first computer system receiving, via internet communication, specification list data, wherein specification list data represents a list of specifications displayable on the monitor of the first computer system, wherein each specification of the list represents a data unit stored in the database in data communication with the first computer system, wherein each data unit contains data representing non-graphical information (See column 17, lines 26-50, also see column 4, lines 61-67, also see column 15, lines 56-65);

the first computer system displaying the list of specifications (See column 13, lines 53-67);

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adding a second graphical element to the image displayed on the monitor of the first computer system (See column 13, lines 53-67, also see column 15, lines 35-67, more than one graphical element can be stored and viewed by the user);

the first computer system transmitting second graphical element data to the database for storage therein via internet communication, wherein the second graphical element data represents the second graphical element (See column 18, lines 45-65, also see column 17, lines 30-62, teaches listing of more than one graphical element, and also teaches the database to be central or master wherein numerous users have access to it);

the first computer system transmitting link data to the database via internet communication, wherein the link data indicates that one of the data units stored in the database is to be linked within the database to the second graphical element data after the second graphical element data is stored in the database (See column 18, lines 45-65, also see column 17, lines 30-62, teaches listing of more than one graphical element).

As to claims 5, and 24, Loveland discloses a method of organizing and storing data comprising:

the first computer system receiving, via internet communication, specification list data, wherein specification list data represents a list of at least one specification displayable on the monitor of the first computer system, wherein each specification list data includes at least one non-graphical element representing a physical or functional attribute and at least one data element representing non-physical or non-functional attribute (See column 17, lines 26-50, also see column 4, lines 61-67, also see column 15, lines 56-65) comprising a data unit for each

specification, said specification list data stored in a database in internet communication with the first computer system (See column 6, lines 60-67);

the first computer system displaying the list of the at least one specifications (See column 17, lines 26-42) through a graphical user interface, the graphical user interface configured for:

the first computer system adding a graphical element to a computer input, the graphical element displayed on the monitor of the first computer system (See column 18, lines 34-45) and comprising a CAD element, area, or sub area;

the first computer system transmitting graphical element data to the database for storage therein via internet communication, wherein the graphical element data represents the graphical element (See column 18, lines 30-60);

the first computer system transmitting link data to the database via internet communication, wherein the link data indicates that said at least specification represented by said specification list data stored in the database is to be linked within the database to the graphical element data after the graphical element data is stored in the database (See column 18, lines 45-65, also see column 17, lines 30-62).

Loveland discloses the claimed invention except for receiving non-graphical information associated with a selected graphical element including a component specification, and linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area.

Loveland doesn't explicitly teach linking of components and specification. However, Loveland in Figure 2, column 8, line 1-14, shows how components are linked to attributes, specifications, and photos.

Hsu et al. teaches receiving non-graphical information associated with a selected graphical element including a component specification (See Hsu et al. column 9, lines 31-46, wherein "non-graphical information" reads on "textual"), and

linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area (See Hsu et al. abstract, also see Hsu et al. Figure 10, shows the linking of component to specification over a network.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Loveland by the teachings of Hsu et al. to include receiving non-graphical information associated with a selected graphical element including a component specification, and linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area because it provides for ease of maintenance, and accuracy of records related to CAD project (See Hsu et al. column 2, lines 49-56).

As to claims 6, and 18, Loveland discloses a method operating on a processor comprising:

a database receiving and storing first CAD element data generated by a first computer system in data communication with the database, wherein the first CAD element data represents a first CAD element, area, or sub area displayable on a monitor (See column 16, lines 30-55, teaches accessing the web interface via a communication network);

a database receiving and storing, as a component specification comprising a single data unit, at least one non-graphical data element representing a physical or functional attribute, and at least one data element representing a non-physical and non-functional attribute (See column 4, lines 61-67, also see column 15, lines 56-65).

Loveland discloses the claimed invention except for creating a link in the database between data unit and a first graphical element or a second data unit, wherein the link can be created between either the first graphical element or the second data unit, in the database wherein the data unit stores first non-graphical information data, and wherein the database is capable of linking one of the plurality of component specifications to a second of the plurality of component specifications. Loveland doesn't explicitly teach wherein the database is capable of linking one of the plurality of component specifications to a second of the plurality of component specifications. However, Loveland in Figure 2, column 8, line 1-14, shows how components are linked to attributes, specifications, and photos stored in repository.

Hsu et al. teaches creating a link in the database between data unit and a first graphical element or a second data unit, wherein the link can be created between either the first graphical element or the second data unit, in the database wherein the data unit stores first non-graphical information data, and wherein the database is capable of linking one of the plurality of component specifications to a second of the plurality of component specifications (See Hsu et al.

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abstract, also see Hsu et al. Figure 10, shows the linking of component to specification over a network).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Loveland by the teachings of Hsu et al. to include creating a link in the database between data unit and a first graphical element or a second data unit, wherein the link can be created between either the first graphical element or the second data unit, in the database wherein the data unit stores first non-graphical information data, and wherein the database is capable of linking one of the plurality of component specifications to a second of the plurality of component specifications because it provides for ease of maintenance, and accuracy of records related to CAD project (See Hsu et al. column 2, lines 49-56).

As to claim 7, Loveland discloses

the computer system transmitting the first graphical element data to a second computer system via internet communication (See column 6, lines 60-67)

the computer system transmitting the first non-graphical data unit to the second computer system via internet communication (See column 16, lines 41-67, wherein “second computer system” reads on project has been published and made available for access by variety of users across the network).

As to claim 8, Loveland as modified discloses a computer system receiving second graphical element data via internet communication from a second computer system, wherein the second graphical element data represents a second graphical element which is displayable on a



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monitor of the second computer system (See column 9, lines 43-53, also see column 10, lines 6-17, also see column 16, lines 41-67, wherein “second computer system” reads on project has been published and made available for access by variety of users across the network);

the computer system storing the second graphical element data into the database (See column 4, lines 61-67, also see column 15, lines 56-65);

creating a link within the database between the second graphical element data and the first data unit after the second graphical element data is stored in the database (See column 8, lines 1-27, wherein “after.. is stored” reads on “completed projects”).

As to claim 9, Loveland as modified discloses the computer system sending, via internet communication, list data to the first computer system (See column 6, lines 60-67, also see column 8, lines 41-62), wherein the list data represents a list of non-graphical data units in the database, wherein each non-graphical data unit stores non-graphical information data, wherein the list of non-graphical data units includes the first non-graphical data unit (See column 9, lines 54-65, wherein “list” reads on “file” that is of many stored in a database).

As to claim 10, Loveland discloses the computer system receiving an additional non-graphical data element from a second computer system via Internet communication (See column 6, lines 60-67, also see column 8, lines 41-62);

the computer system storing the additional non-graphical data element in the first non-graphical data unit (See column 9, lines 54-65).

As to claim 11, Loveland as modified discloses comprising the computer system storing the first graphical element data in a first graphical data unit in the database, wherein the first graphical data unit stores additional graphical element data (See column 9, lines 54-65).

As to claim 12, Loveland as modified discloses wherein the first non-graphical information data represents information displayable in fields of an interface, wherein the interface is displayable on a monitor of the first computer system (See column 9, lines 43-53, also see column 10, lines 6-17).

As to claim 13, Loveland as modified discloses wherein the first non-graphical data unit is linked within the database to a second non-graphical data unit in the database (See column 9, lines 25-32).

As to claim 14, Loveland discloses one or more processor readable storage devices having processor readable code embodied on said processor readable storage devices, said processor readable code for programming a processor to perform a method comprising:

a computer system receiving a data unit including at least one data element representing a non-graphical data element representing physical or functional attribute and at least one data element representing a non-physical and non-functional attribute via a network interface from a first computer system (See column 9, lines 43-65) the data unit associated with a first graphical element comprising a CAD element, area, or sub area, the computer system receiving the data unit through a graphical user interface (See column 16, lines 14-25, column 16, lines 35-40, and

see Figure 22, wherein “data unit” is deemed to “project file” for a created CAD project and stored a single file in the mast structure data), the graphical user interface configured for:

the first computer system updating a database, wherein said data unit which includes at least one data element representing a physical or a functional attribute is stored in the database (See column 10, lines 22-50).

Loveland discloses the claimed invention except for receiving non-graphical information associated with a selected graphical element including a component specification, and

linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area; and

the database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received from the first compute system. Loveland doesn’t explicitly teach linking of components and specification. However, Loveland in Figure 2, column 8, line 1-14, shows how components are linked to attributes, specifications, and photos.

Hsu et al. teaches receiving non-graphical information associated with a selected graphical element including a component specification (See Hsu et al. column 9, lines 31-46, wherein “non-graphical information” reads on “textual”), and

linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area (See

Hsu et al. abstract, also see Hsu et al. Figure 10, shows the linking of component to specification over a network); and

the database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received from the first compute system (See Hsu et al. abstract, also see Hsu et al. Figure 10, shows the linking of component to specification over a network).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Loveland by the teachings of Hsu et al. to include receiving non-graphical information associated with a selected graphical element including a component specification, and linking information for at least one component specification to a second component specification or a CAD element, area, or sub area, the graphical user interface capable of linking information to both a second component specification and a CAD element, area, or sub area; and the database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received from the first compute system because it provides for ease of maintenance, and accuracy of records related to CAD project (See Hsu et al. column 2, lines 49-56).

As to claim 15, Loveland as modified discloses linking said at least one data element representing a physical or a functional within the attribute within the database to a first graphical element data stored in the database (See Loveland column 9, lines 25-32, also see Hsu et al.

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abstract, also see Hsu et al. Figure 10, shows the linking of component to specification over a network).

As to claim 16, Loveland as modified discloses comprising the computer system transmitting data representing a first component specification to a second computer system via internet communication, wherein the data representing the first component specification comprises data representing non-graphical information, wherein the data representing the first component specification is transmitted after the said step of linking said at least one data element (See column 9, lines 1-30, also see column 16, lines 14-24, wherein all project files including linked components are made available on the Internet).

As to claim 17, Loveland as modified discloses comprising the computer system receiving and modifying the non-graphical information displayed in fields of an interface (See column 9, lines 43-53, also see column 10, lines 6-17).

As to claim 19, Loveland as modified discloses wherein the first computer system is coupled to the database via the Internet (See column 6, lines 60-67).

As to claim 25, Loveland discloses a memory for storing instructions executable by a computer system to enable a method, the method comprising:

a computer system receiving a first graphical element data via internet communication from a first computer system, wherein the first element data represents a first graphical element

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which is displayable on a monitor of the first computer system and comprising CAD element, area, or sub area (See column 16, lines 14-24, also see column 16, lines 49-55, wherein “CAD element” is part of the CAD project being created);

the computer system storing the first graphical element data into a database in data communication with the computer system (See column 7, lines 35-44);

the computer system receiving and storing within the database a first non-graphical data element representing a physical or functional attribute via internet communication from the first computer system (See column 4, lines 61-67, also see column 15, lines 56-65);

creating a link within the database between the first graphical element data and a first non-graphical data unit in the database after the first graphical element data is stored in the database, wherein the first non-graphical data unit stores first non-graphical information data (See column 8, lines 1-27, wherein “after.. is stored” reads on “completed projects”, also see Figure 2, column 8, line 1-14).

Loveland discloses the claimed invention except for the database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received from the first compute system. Loveland doesn't explicitly teach linking of components and specification. However, Loveland in Figure 2, column 8, line 1-14, shows how components are linked to attributes, specifications, and photos.

Hsu et al. teaches the database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received

from the first compute system (See Hsu et al. abstract, also see Hsu et al. Figure 10, shows the linking of component to specification over a network).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Loveland by the teachings of Hsu et al. to include wherein the database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received from the first compute system because it provides for ease of maintenance, and accuracy of records related to CAD project (See Hsu et al. column 2, lines 49-56).

As to claim 26, Loveland discloses a memory for storing instructions executable by a computer system to enable a method, the method comprising:

a database receiving and storing first CAD element data generated by a first computer system in data communication with the database, wherein the first CAD element data represents a first CAD element, area, or sub area displayable on a monitor (See column 15, lines 40-64, also see column 16, lines 49-65, wherein “CAD element” reads on “any CAD related data”);

the database receiving and storing second CAD element data generated by a second computer system in data communication with the database, wherein the second CAD element data represents a second CAD element displayable on the monitor (See column 16, lines 30-55, wherein “second computer system” reads on “all users and bidders accessing the web interface via a communication network);

the database receiving and storing each of a plurality of component specifications as a data unit (See column 16, lines 14-25, column 16, lines 35-40, and see Figure 22, wherein “data unit” is deemed to “project file” for a created CAD project and stored a single file in the mast structure data), wherein each component specification includes at least one non-graphical data element representing a physical or functional attribute, and at least one data element representing a non-physical and non-functional attribute (See column 4, lines 61-67, also see column 15, lines 56-65), each of said non-graphical elements associated with a CAD element; and

creating a link in the database between the stored second CAD element data and one of the plurality of component specifications stored in the database (See column 8, lines 1-27).

Loveland discloses the claimed invention except for the database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received from the first compute system. Loveland doesn’t explicitly teach linking of components and specification. However, Loveland in Figure 2, column 8, line 1-14, shows how components are linked to attributes, specifications, and photos.

Hsu et al. teaches the database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received from the first compute system (See Hsu et al. abstract, also see Hsu et al. Figure 10, shows the linking of component to specification over a network).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Loveland by the teachings of Hsu et al. to include wherein the



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database able to link a first component specification of the plurality of component specifications to the second CAD element data or a second component specification of the plurality of component specifications in response to information received from the first compute system because it provides for ease of maintenance, and accuracy of records related to CAD project (See Hsu et al. column 2, lines 49-56).

### *Response to Arguments*

13. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Conclusion*

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO Form 892 for List of References Cited.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Neveen Abel-Jalil whose telephone number is 571-272-4074. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey A. Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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Neveen Abel-Jalil  
June 23, 2006